Handing over of public sector dairies to Delhi Administration

2694. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Statesman dated the 10th February, 1989 regarding wide resentment against unjustified price rise of milk by public sector dairies in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to hand over both the Dairies to Delhi Administration in view of the total failure of the Ministry of Agriculture in running DMS and Mother Dairy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. However, the increase in prices of milk sold by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi was necessitated by:—

(i) higher procurement prices of fresh milk paid to rural producers;

(ii) increase in the prices of conserved commodities like Butter Oil, Skim Milk Powder and Butter used for recombination;

(iii) increase in other operating and overhead costs.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Unemployment in the country

2695. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment in the country is growing;

(b) if so, what is the total number of unemployed in the rural and urban sectors; and

(c) what remedial measures Government is considering to adopt to considerably bring down unemployment problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) Available informatoin is the one given in the Seventh Five Year Plan Document. According to that source, the usual status unemployment in the age group 6+ was 9.20 million in March 1985 of which 4.97 million was in rural areas and 4.23 million in urban areas. Similar information for a later period is not available.

(c) The central element of the development strategy in the Seventh Plan is generatoin of productive employment. This objective is proposed to be achieved through various sectoral development programmes, suplemented by a number of special employment programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Self-Employment Programme for urban Poor (SEPUP). The Union budget proposals for the year 1989-90 *inter-alia* provide for a new intensive Rural Employment Programme which will provide additional funds to selected 120 districts which are backward and suffer from acute unemployment. This new programme will allow fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. The funds of the scheme will be in addition to the provision available to the districts under NREP|RLEGP. The budget provides for this new programme a sum of Rs. 500 crores in 1989-90

Telecast of films five days a week

2696 SHRI RAM CHANDRA VI. KAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for introducing five movies in a week for telecast on Televison specially when the final examina-

tions of the schools and colleges are round the corner; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-consider the decision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) With the rapid expansion of T.V network, the need to meet the requirement of growing number of T.V. viewers in different regions with varied tastes/interests has arisen. With this objective, Doordarshan has introduced a number of different type of feature films in a week for different target audience. However, the number of films telecast in a week has not been increased during this year. Telecast of films in the late night slot on Fridays has been suspended with effect from 26-2-89 to 16-4-89.

(b) No Sir.

Import of edible oil

2697. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much edible oil has been imported during the last three years, year-wise; and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon alongwith the name of the importing agents; and

(b) what is the landed price and issue price of the edible oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Edible oil is imported on Government account by the STC. In addition NDDB also imports edible oile on a commercial basis and has received imported edible oils also as gift. The quantity of oil imported during the last three years both by the STC and the NDDB including the erstwhile IDC (now a part of the NDDB) is as under:

Year	By STC		By NDDB/IDC	
	Qty. (in lakh Mts)	Foreign Exchange in crores of Rs.	Qty. (in lakh Mts)	Foreign Exchange in crores of Rs.
1985-86	10.80	769.00	0.21 (gift)	..
1986-87	13.07	526.40	1.07 (gift)	..
			0.21 (coml)	10.77
1987-88	19.67	947.77	0.32 (gift)	..
			0.25 (coml)	11.89

(b) On the basis of the import made during the financial year 1988-89, the approximate landed cost for imports by STC is Rs. 11,468 per MT while that for the import by NDDB (commercial) is Rs. 10,532 per MT. The current issue prices of the oils imported by STC on Government account are as under:—

For PDS

In bulk	Rs. 13,150 per MT
In 15 kg tins	Rs. 14,500 per MT
For Vanaspati Industry	Rs. 19,000 per MT

The issue prices in respect of the oils imported by NDDB varied between Rs. 14,960 and Rs. 19,000 per MT for different types of oils.

Lab-Land linkages for benefit of farmers

2698. SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister stressed the need for lab-land linkages to be agricultural scientific invention to be used